REMARKS

In the non-final office action response, all claims, 1-23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teshima (U.S. 6,687,879). The Applicants respectfully request reconsideration in light of this office action response.

To establish the *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner must meet three basic criteria: (1) there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings; (2) there must be a reasonable expectation of success; and (3) the prior art references being combined must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. (MPEP § 2143). The Teshima reference does not teach or suggest all of the limitations in the claims of the present application.

Claim 1 recites "a processing device to receive an electronic data transfer addressed to at least one client device," and "to include the augment font data in the electronic data transfer to the at least one client device." Among other differences, Teshima does not teach or suggest the presence of an electronic data transfer, nor does Teshima teach or suggest including augment font data in an electronic data transfer to a client device.

Teshima provides a system where a user can select a font from a graphical user interface that is stored on a client computer that they are currently using (*see, e.g.,* Teshima, col. 15, lines 50-55), or in some cases, from a server that the client computer is in communication with (*see, e.g.,* Teshima, col. 17, lines 55-58). Claim 1, however, recites receiving an electronic data transfer addressed to a client device. Nowhere does Teshima even mention the presence of an electronic data transfer addressed to a client device. Claim 1 also recites a processing device determining the font capabilities of the client to receive the electronic data transfer, and

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augmenting the electronic data transfer with font data if necessary. Teshima, in addition to not teaching or suggesting an electronic data transfer addressed to a client device, also does not teach or suggest augmenting an electronic data transfer with font data.

Because Teshima does not teach or suggest an electronic data transfer, or augmenting font data to electronic data transfer, claim 1 cannot be obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Teshima, and must be allowed.

Claim 10 recites "including augment font data in the electronic data transfer to the at least one client device." As discussed above, Teshima does not teach or suggest an electronic data transfer, nor augmenting font data to the electronic data transfer. Therefore, claim 10 is not obvious over Teshima.

The system of claim 18 includes "means for accessing font data in the electronic data transfer addressed to at least one client device" and "including augment font data in the electronic data transfer to the at least one client device." As discussed with reference to claim 1, Teshima does not teach or suggest an electronic data transfer. Therefore, Teshima cannot teach or suggest a means for accessing font data in an electronic data transfer, or including augment font data in the electronic data transfer. Claim 18 is therefore not obvious over Teshima under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 19 provides a method of facilitating the processing of font data in electronic messages addressed to one or more client devices including "receiving an electronic message addressed to at least one client device" and "transmitting the font-augmented electronic message to the at least one client device." As discussed above, Teshima does not disclose an electronic data transfer. Similarly, Teshima does not disclose an electronic message. Therefore, Teshima cannot teach or suggest receiving an electronic message addressed to at least one client device or
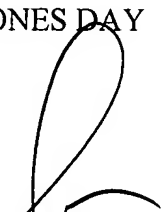
transmitting the font-augmented electronic message to a client device. Therefore, claim 19 is not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The method of claim 22 includes "receiving an electronic message," "determining if the electronic message includes a font attachment including augment font data," and "automatically storing the augment font data in a client font data store." As discussed with reference to the previous independent claims, Teshima does not teach or suggest an electronic message. Because Teshima does not teach or suggest the presence of an electronic message, it cannot teach or suggest an attachment including augment font data, nor can it teach or suggest storing the augment font data in a client font data store. Therefore, claim 22 cannot be obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Teshima.

Independent claims 1, 10, 18, 19 and 22, and dependent claims 2-9, 11-17, 20-21 and 23 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Teshima. For the foregoing reasons, the Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance. The Examiner is, therefore, respectfully requested to pass this case to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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